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(54) Title: COMPRESSION/DECOMPRESSION METHOD

(57) Abstract

Computers connected to the Internet generally have loaded thereon a "browser" to enable the user of the computer to view information contained in Text Markup Language files known as web pages. The invention disclosed relates to a method of compressing web pages by replacing the most commonly used elements within the web page text files, known as tags, with a simple control code and simultaneously creating a look-up table string containing the control codes and the corresponding tags. The result is a compression string representative of the original web page file and a look-up string, both of which are inserted into a simple web page file having lines of code recognisable and executable by said browser. On receipt of said simple web page file, the browser recognises and executes the code which works on the compression string using the look up table string to expand said compression string which is then recognised by the browser as being in conventional web page file format. The invention has the added advantage of allowing a web page to be loaded and displayed as the expansion of the compression string is occurring.

```
<HTML><HEAD>  
    <SCRIPT>  
        // copyright Guy Middleton May 5 1999 EuroNet UK Ltd  
        // no use of this code or method can be made without permission from the owner  
        an writing  
        Lib = ""  
        function wlcVsd() {  
            var L = new Array()  
            var LIB="",  
                "<,.,-./,TD,,to,and,,FONT,the,F,A,FACE,size,of,HELVETICA,ARIAL,Borsforth,VAlIG",  
            var a=1,b=L.Word  
            for (var i=1; i <= Lib.length; i++) {  
                Word = Lib.substring(i,i+1)  
                if (Word!="")  
                    Word = Lib.substrng(b, (i))  
                b=i+1  
                L[a]=Word  
                a++  
            }  
            var Code = "H7dW6LOcALk.WgRtP0e8ts  
http://qguvqv.YREFRESHtyocenthty293,URLB'S  
o g l3w'yy.XKQadl=w'o.O.O.A'O'o'c't'Goe'yy W O'l'YHRIGHTp-995se  
b'd'<o'>.AlyZxNzCmTymIDLE b'CTIA dS sNT. -'X'ICCylogosp  
b'<'>ALLMOYCytGtlb''"  
            var Tag = "  
            var E=0  
            for (var i=0; i<=(Code.length-1); i++){  
                f=escape(Code.charAt(i))  
                E=f.substring(1,(f.length +2))  
                t = parseInt(E,16)  
                if (E==235){Tag = 0}  
                if (E==254){Tag = 1}  
                if (E!=246 && E!=253 && E!=251 && E!=255 && Tag==1){document.write (L[E])}  
                if (E!=246 && E!=253 && E!=251 && E!=255 && Tag==0){document.write  
                    (Code.substring(i,i+1))}  
                if (E==246){document.write ('')}  
            }  
            document.close()  
        }  
    </SCRIPT>  
</HEAD><BODY onLoad=wlcVsd()></BODY></HTML>
```

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Compression/Decompression Method

This invention relates to a compression/decompression method, and more particularly to a compression/decompression technique for compression and expanding computer readable files which are to be transmitted from one computer and received by another computer over a medium of limited bandwidth, for example across interlinked communications networks, or through space using infra-red or radio transmission techniques.

The explosive growth experienced in information technology industry over the previous 20-30 years has resulted in a proliferation of new technologies, not least of which is generically termed "The Internet" or "World Wide Web". Although a comprehensive explanation of the Internet is beyond the scope of this application, a brief explanation of the practical mechanics of the Internet will clarify the invention to the reader.

The Internet is essentially a global network of computers each of which can communicate with a number of other computers also on that global network to allow for the world-wide transmission and reception of information. Redundancy is incorporated into the Internet in that any one computer on the Internet is linked to a plurality of others, so the failure of any one of those computers will not result in an overall failure of the Internet. Transmission of data over the Internet is essentially in the form of packets of data which form part of the entire data being transmitted, and although one of the computers on the Internet may fail or be inactive at any one time, the data can still be transmitted albeit via a different route.

Aside from the permanent availability of the Internet and the concomitant facility for guaranteed data transmission at any time, the most practical benefit of the internet has been for the retrieval

of information by individuals by accessing Internet or "Web" sites. A web site is effectively a number of separate individual computer files containing text, graphics, animations, and the like which reside on portion of a hard disk drive of a computer connected to the Internet. Each web site consists of a plurality of different pages providing information concerning the particular company hosting that web site, a number of "links" which a user viewing the particular site on his computer can select using a computer mouse and be automatically redirected, either to another web page within that site or to a totally different site, and in many cases some advertisements for other companies who have web sites. Each of these advertisements itself constitutes a link to that company's web site.

A few companies operating computers connected to the Internet maintain databases of all the various web sites around the world and their content, and such companies have their own web sites, particular pages of which allow for a user to input one or two key words of a topic covered by web sites anywhere in the world. The search engine then queries the underlying database for matches and the database server automatically generates a web page consisting of a number of links to web sites around the world, the pages of which include the particular search terms entered by the user. It is to be mentioned that the Internet has been in existence since the 1970s, although it is only in the 1990s that it experienced explosive growth as global media, Industrial and Commercial Organisations, Governments, Scientific and Academic Institutions, and world-wide business in general have begun to realise the potential of the Internet as a medium, primarily for selling. Although the internet was originally invented for the provision and sharing of information between Military and Defence institutions in the USA, and was adopted subsequently by academic institutions for the same purpose, the Internet continues to be an invaluable resource for

Computer Programmers, Developers and the like, and it is up until recently the more computer literate individuals who have enjoyed the most benefit from the Internet at this time.

One of the fundamental disadvantages of the Internet as an information transmission medium is "bandwidth". This term is broadly used to describe the transfer rate of a particular communication link. For example, a simple analogue telephone wire can carry data at a rate of 56kbps (thousand bits per second), whereas a dedicated leased line connection is capable of transmitting data at speeds of up 10Mbps and greater. Transatlantic cables laid by large telecommunications service providers can even transmit data at over 200Mbs. The vast majority of the world's population however currently connect either at work over their employers Local Area Network where the speed of data transmission and reception is directly affected by the number of computers on the network and the particular type of network being operated, or at home via a simple analogue telephone line. The vast majority of data is therefore transmitted and received slowly, and any reduction in the amount of data being transmitted would immediately improve the appeal of the Internet and furthermore reduce the costs of connecting thereto, which in the cases of a leased line connection may be in terms of many thousand pounds per annum.

Additionally, many Internet Service Providers (i.e. those companies which exist solely to provide Internet access to those companies and individuals whose computers or computer networks are not connected to the Internet) charge for access to the Internet by measuring the quantity of information, i.e. data transmitted through their servers to the particular user subscribing to their service.

To provide some indication of the magnitude of current Internet traffic, or at least the quantity of data which is currently available,

there are, at the earliest filing date of this application, approximately 150 million users of the Internet, with approximately 20 million computers interconnected. The number of people connected to the Internet at any one time is currently increasing at a very approximate rate of 35 every 20 seconds. There are well over 100 million web pages, and a simple search on one of the many Internet search engines consisting of the word "computer" (being a term which is likely to be included in a large number of web site pages because many such web sites are devoted to computing and related technologies) can regularly result in links to over one million of such pages.

The vast majority of Web pages are essentially individual computer files comprising a mixture of text, graphics, background images, and animations. Each page can be written in a variety of different formats based on what is known as a "markup" language. Internet browsers, i.e. those computer programs which allow their user to view web pages, are generally capable of interpreting all the various markup languages in which a web page may be written and thus display the web page in a desired manner. Such markup languages are used because in the early days of the Internet and to a lesser extent today, there were so many different computer packages available for presenting information on a page on a computer screen and so many ways of increasing the size, spacing, and formatting of text that there was a need for a universal language which could be interpreted by a simple program, i.e. the browser. Hypertext Markup Language (or HTML as the language is more commonly known) consists of a number of "tags" which provide information to the browser decoding same, usually as the information is received through the telephone line or across a LAN, where the information specified within the said tags should be displayed on the web page.

Modern HTML consists of a great many tags which constrain the browser to display information within the web page in a certain manner, and more recently certain of these tags can be used to inform the browser of existence of an executable program within the tag. Most modern browsers possess the capability to execute lines of program code within web page information, and those that do not can be provided with a "plug-in" module program that allows this functionality.

JavaScript (Trade Mark), ASP (Active Server Pages, Trade Mark), and VB Script (Visual Basic Scripting, Trade Mark) are all examples of computer programming languages which may be incorporated within a web page to increase the functionality thereof, allow for dynamic alteration of web pages depending on the circumstances and program variables, and which can be executed "on the fly" by modern browsers.

The above executable languages have only recently begun to be extensively implemented in Web Pages to control their content dependent on certain variables, for example the particular personal choice of the user of the browser. In general, such languages only serve to increase the overall byte size of the HTML file being downloaded and read by the browser. Although the functionality which such languages provide is in certain circumstances invaluable, there is an increase in the amount of internet traffic as a result and the time taken for the HTML file to be downloaded is thus increased.

In the light of the above, it will be appreciated that any slight reduction in the amount of Internet traffic could be invaluable.

The invention thus has as its primary object the provision of a means for the reduction of Internet traffic.

According to the invention there is provided a compression technique for compressing a file containing tags, information, and code constituted of simple text readable and/or executable by a browser program for display therein, said technique comprising the steps of analysing the file for the number of instances of particular segments of text, replacing the most commonly occurring segments with control codes specific to that matter being replaced to create a compression string of uncompressed textual matter and control codes, and creating look-up table means for facilitating the recognition and replacement of the control codes during subsequent expansion of the compression string.

Preferably, the compression string is repackaged in an output file having at least one pair of tags readable and/or executable by a browser.

Preferably the look-up table means is additionally repackaged in the output file of the process.

It is further preferable that the repackaging of the compression string and the look-up table means in the output file is accompanied by the insertion of a browser executable expansion routine which expands the compression string.

Most preferably, the compression string and the look-up string are provided in the form of variable definitions to the browser.

It is yet further preferable that the output file consists only of initialisation and termination tags, immediately followed and preceded with script identifying tags which bound the compression string, the look-up string, and the browser executable expansion routine.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is also provided a file when compressed according to the compression technique as specified in the primary aspect of the invention.

According to a third aspect of the invention there is provided a compression string and look-up means resulting from the application of the compression technique according to the invention.

According to a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided an expansion technique for creating a web page containing tags, information, and code constituted of simple text readable and/or executable by a browser program for display therein, constituting the steps of consecutively analysing each character or group of characters of a compression string consisting at least of uncompressed textual matter and control codes, replacing control codes within the compression string with textual matter corresponding to the particular control code as contained in look-up means to create a string of textual matter interpretable by a browser, and outputting said resulting textual matter for display by said browser.

Preferably the output of textual matter occurs simultaneously with the expansion of the compression string.

Preferably the executable code within the browser readable file is implemented in JavaScript™ or VB Script™.

The fundamental advantages of the compression technique according to the invention are that web pages can be compressed by a factor of between 40-60% while remaining entirely readable by the vast majority of the browser programs currently in use in the world.

The underlying inventive concept of the invention lies in the realisation of the inventor that web pages consists of a large number of often identical mark-up language tags which can be replaced by control codes, together with any textual matter within the file which appears frequently within said file. Additionally, the realisation that the execution of computer code by the browser program on the user's computer is in all cases a much speedier process than the transfer of the information constituting a file through an analogue or digital telephone line, company LAN or WAN (Wide Area Network), and accordingly it is far more efficient to use executable code to expand and reconstitute the original web page at the users' computer than to download an uncompressed version of the web page.

A further advantage of the invention is realised on the company "Intranet" where a company's information is presented to the employees in the form of predominantly text-based web pages. Company Intranets are exceedingly bandwidth-intensive in that a very large amount of information can be transmitted over the company network. The reduction of Intranet traffic which would be obtained by compression of all the said web pages would reduce network traffic, and thus release network resources for the transmission of additional information. Ultimately, users would not only experience an increase in speed with which they could view information as a result of the compression technique according to the invention, but the speed with which any information reached a particular machine over the network would increase in general because of the reduction in network traffic.

Experimentation has shown that the compression method according to the invention can achieve 40-60% compression depending on the content of a particular page. For example, web pages consisting of a large number of images will not be compressed as efficiently as web

page consisting predominantly of text, but the mere fact that any web page comprises at least a pair of identical tags (the structure of mark-up languages necessitates this) renders all web pages compressible to some degree by the method according to the invention.

A specific embodiment of the invention is now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying Figures which comprise lines of JavaScriptTM code used in the invention.

Figure 1 shows an example of a file readable by a browser and compressed according to the invention, and

Figure 1A shows the original source HTML code on which the compression according to the invention was conducted to result in the code shown in Figure 1;

Figures 2-6 show example code used for the compression of conventional Web Pages.

Referring firstly to Figure 1, there is shown is simple textual representation 2 of a computer file which is both readable by a modern browser program. The file contains conventional hypertext mark-up language tags 4, 6 which those skilled in the art will immediately recognise as indicating to the browser program the beginning and end of the web page. The "<SCRIPT>" and "</SCRIPT>" tags 8 indicate to the browser program that what text exists between those tags is not to be processed as commands relating to the displaying of convention web page information, but is to be processed as lines of executable code. Thus it will be understood that the compressed file 2 consists almost entirely of executable code, the only exception being the tags 4, 6 which inform

the browser that the file is readable as a web page and the tags 8 which instruct the browser to execute lines of code.

The original web page from which the compressed file 2 was derived is shown in Figure 1A, and it can be instantly appreciated that there is much repetition of the text appearing within the various tags. The invention takes particular advantage of the fact that mark-up languages work on the principle that each particular piece of text which is to appear with certain formatting on the web page is preceded and followed by one or more pairs of tags to instruct the browser to apply specific formatting to the particular piece of text between the respective tags. Accordingly, practically every tag within a web page appears twice. Web pages which are particularly formatting-rich can thus be compressed with greater efficiency as relevant tags are removed by the process.

The examples of the compressed file 2 and the original web page shown in Figures 1 and 1A are provided solely to demonstrate the operation of the invention, and in reality it may be imprudent to compress web pages of the type shown in Figure 1A because the resulting compressed file is actually larger than the original. A clearer understanding of the number of repeated tags incorporated in a typical web page can be gleaned from Figures 7-15 which show the number of lines code typically used in a particularly formatting-rich web page. It is to be mentioned that the invention encompasses the compression not only of tags, but of every single character which constitutes the web page and whose replacement may result in optimised compression because of their repetition throughout the document. Examples include commonly used words such as "the", curly brackets/braces, greater than and less than signs, and the like.

Referring again to Figure 1, within the compressed file 2 there is a look-up string 10 (the length of which is much longer than shown in

the Figure), and a compression string 12 comprising control codes identified primarily by square boxes and textual matter which the compression technique statistically determined it would be inefficient to replace with control codes.

An expansion cycle sequentially counts through each individual character within the compression string and expands the string if a control code is encountered by replacing said control code with its corresponding entry from the look-up string 10, and write commands 16 instruct the browser to display portions of the expanded string sequentially and during execution of the code. In this manner the impression to the user during code execution is that the web page is being conventionally downloaded, albeit much quicker than would be usual for that particular user's connection.

As mentioned above, Figures 2-6 show a specific embodiment of how the compression technique according to the invention could be implemented in lines of code, and from such code it will be immediately apparent to the skilled person how the compression technique ascertains which textual matter within the original web page is to be replaced with a control code.

In a modified embodiment of the invention, it is foreseen by the applicant that a specific expansion routine similar to that disclosed in the code of Figure 1 could be provided as a plug-in for existing browsers such that only the compression string and the look-up string need be downloaded onto a user's computer for expansion by a suitably enabled browser. In this circumstance, the compressed file 2 would consist only of the initial and terminal tags 4, 6 and of pairs of tags which would identify the said strings encapsulated between said pairs of tags to the browser for expansion of the compression string using the look-up string. In this manner, yet further compression efficiency could be achieved. As an alternative

to a plug-in, the executable expansion routine could be hard-coded within the code kernel of the browser, or otherwise integrated into the code which controls the operation of the browser.

In a yet further modification of the invention, it is foreseen that the only the compression string need be included in the compressed file and encapsulated between a suitable pair of identifying tags, with both the expansion routine and a universally applicable look up string being incorporated into the browser program on a user's computer. In this manner the size of web pages to be downloaded could be minimised, and compression efficiency concomitantly maximised.

CLAIMS

1. A compression method for compressing a file containing tags, information, and code constituted of simple text readable and/or executable by a browser program for display therein, said technique comprising the steps of analysing the file for the number of instances of particular segments of text, replacing the most commonly occurring segments with control codes specific to that matter being replaced to create a compression string of uncompressed textual matter and control codes, and creating look-up table means for facilitating the recognition and replacement of the control codes during subsequent expansion of the compression string.
2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the compression string is repackaged in an output file having at least one pair of tags readable and/or executable by a browser.
3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the look-up table means is additionally repackaged in the output file.
4. A method according to claim 3 wherein the repackaging of the compression string and the look-up table means in the output file is accompanied by the insertion of a browser executable expansion routine which expands the compression string.
5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the compression string and the look-up string are provided in the form of variable definitions to the browser.
6. A method according to claim 5 wherein the output file consists only of initialisation and termination tags, immediately followed and preceded with script identifying tags which bound the

compression string, the look-up string, and the browser executable expansion routine.

7. A method according to claim 6 wherein said method is performed on a text markup file which can be read by a suitable computer browser program.

8. A compression string derived from a file containing tags, information, and code constituted of simple text readable and/or executable by a browser program for display therein, said string resulting from an analysis of the file for the number of instances of particular segments of text followed by a replacement of the most commonly occurring segments with control codes specific to that matter being replaced, said compression string comprising uncompressed textual matter and control codes.

9. A compression string according to claim 8 when provided together with look-up table means for facilitating the recognition and replacement of the control codes during subsequent expansion of the compression string.

10. An expansion technique for creating a computer browser program readable file containing tags, information, and code constituted of simple text readable and/or executable by said browser program for display therein, constituting the steps of consecutively analysing each character or group of characters of a compression string consisting at least of uncompressed textual matter and control codes, replacing control codes within the compression string with textual matter corresponding to the particular control code as contained in look-up means to create a string of textual matter interpretable by a browser, and outputting said resulting textual matter for display by said browser.

11. A technique according to claim 10 wherein the output of textual matter occurs simultaneously with the expansion of the compression string.
12. A technique according to claim 11 wherein the executable code within the browser readable file is implemented in JavaScript™.
13. A technique according to claim 12 wherein the executable code within the browser readable file is implemented in VB Script™.

[illegible]

FIG. 4

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Horsforth First</TITLE>
  <meta http-equiv="REFRESH" content="3; URL=main.html">
</HEAD>

<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" TEXT="#000080" LINK="#000080" VLINK="#000080"
ALINK="#FFFFFF">

<TABLE WIDTH=100% HEIGHT=95% BORDER=0 CELLPADDING=0 CELLSPACING=
<TR><TD VALIGN=MIDDLE ALIGN=CENTER><A HREF="main.html"><IMG BORI
=0
SRC="images/logo3.gif"></A></TD></TR></TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Fig. 1A.

Option Compare Database
Option Explicit

```
Public Function CheckTags()
' // copyright Guy Middleton May 5 1999 Euronet UK Ltd. No use of this code
method can be made without permission from the owner in writing
' This utility reads all the web pages currently in the database and finds
1 the words in the TAGs so that they can then be sorted to enable programmi
of a compression thing
DoCmd.RunMacro "Web Pages First Record"
Dim Count, Count2, PageHTML, Tag, a, b, c, Word
Do While Not IsNull(Forms![web pages]![URL])
PageHTML = Forms![web pages]![Content]
b = 1
Tag = False
For a = 1 To (Len(PageHTML) - 0)
If Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "," Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "." Or Mid(Pa
TML, b, 1) = " " Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "<" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = ">"
Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "=" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "\" Or Mid(PageHTML, b,
= "" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "/" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "!" Or Mid(Pag
ML, b, 1) = vbCr Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "-" Then
Word = Mid(PageHTML, b, 1)
If Not IsNull(Word) Then
If Len(Word) > 0 Then
Forms![TagWords]![Word] = Word
DoCmd.RunMacro "TagWords Next Record"
End If
End If
b = a + 1
End If
If Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "," Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "." Or
ld(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = " " Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "<" Or Mid(PageHT
a + 1, 1) = ">" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "=" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1
"\" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "/" Or
(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "!" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = vbCr Or Mid(PageHTM
a + 1, 1) = "-" Then
Word = Mid(PageHTML, b, (a - (b - 1)))
If Not IsNull(Word) Then
If Len(Word) > 0 Then
Forms![TagWords]![Word] = Word
DoCmd.RunMacro "TagWords Next Record"
End If
End If
b = a + 1
End If
Next
DoCmd.RunMacro "Web Pages Next Record"
Loop
End Function
```

```
Public Function WriteJavascript()
' // copyright Guy Middleton May 5 1999 Euronet UK Ltd. No use of this code
method can be made without permission from the owner in writing
' This utility reads all the web pages currently in the database writes a
pressed version
DoCmd.RunMacro "Web Pages First Record"
Dim Count, Count2, PageHTML, Tag, a, b, c, Word, Code, Javascript, CodeWord
Do While Not IsNull(Forms![web pages]![URL])
PageHTML = Forms![web pages]![Content]
b = 1
Javascript = ""
```

FIG 2

```

Tag = True
For a = 1 To (Len(PageHTML) - 0)
    If Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = " " Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "<" Or Mid(Pa
TML, b, 1) = ">" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "=" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "\"
Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "''" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "/" Or Mid(PageHTML, b,
= "." Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "!" Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = vbCrLf Or Mid(Pa
TML, b, 1) = "," Or Mid(PageHTML, b, 1) = "-" Then
        Word = Mid(PageHTML, b, 1)
        If Not IsNull(Word) Then
            If Len(Word) > 0 Then
                If Asc(Word) = 13 Then
                    a = a + 1
                    b = b + 1
                End If
                Forms![web pages]![TempCode] = Word
                Forms![ShowCode].Requery
                Code = Forms![ShowCode]![ID]
                CodeWord = Forms![ShowCode]![Word]
                If IsNull(Code) Or Code = "undefined" Then Code = 1000
                If Code < 254 Then
                    If Tag = False And Word <> " " Then
                        Javascript = Javascript & Chr(254)
                        Tag = True
                    End If
                    If Tag = False And Word = " " Then
                        Javascript = Javascript & " "
                    End If
                    If Tag = True Then
                        Javascript = Javascript & Chr(Code)
                    End If
                Else
                    If Tag = True Then
                        Javascript = Javascript & Chr(255) & Word
                        Tag = False
                    Else
                        Javascript = Javascript & Word
                    End If
                End If
            End If
        End If
        b = a + 1
    End If
    If Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = " " Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "<" (
id(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = ">" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "=" Or Mid(PageH
a + 1, 1) = "\" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "''" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1,
= "/" Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "." Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "!" Or
(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = vbCrLf Or Mid(PageHTML, a + 1, 1) = "," Or Mid(PageHT
a + 1, 1) = "-" Then
        Word = Mid(PageHTML, b, (a - (b - 1)))
        If Not IsNull(Word) Then
            If Len(Word) > 0 Then
                Forms![web pages]![TempCode] = Word
                Forms![ShowCode].Requery
                Code = Forms![ShowCode]![ID]
                If IsNull(Code) Or Code = "undefined" Then Code = 1000
                If Code < 254 Then
                    If Tag = False And Word <> " " Then
                        Javascript = Javascript & Chr(254)
                        Tag = True
                    End If
                    If Tag = False And Word = " " Then

```

FIG 3

```

        Javascript = Javascript & " "
    End If
    If Tag = True Then
        Javascript = Javascript & Chr(Code)
    End If
Else
    If Tag = True Then
        Javascript = Javascript & Chr(255) & Word
        Tag = False
    Else
        Javascript = Javascript & Word
    End If
End If
End If
End If
    b = a + 1
End If
Next
Forms![web pages]![Javascript] = Javascript
Open ("c:\websites\first\code.guy") For Output As #1
Print #1, Javascript
Close #1
Javascript = ""
Tag = False
DoCmd.RunMacro "Web Pages Next Record"
Loop
End Function

Public Function Uncompress()
' // copyright Guy Middleton May 5 1999 Euronet UK Ltd. No use of this cod
method can be made without permission from the owner in writing
' This utility reads all the web pages currently in the database writes a
pressed version
DoCmd.RunMacro "Web Pages First Record"
Dim Count, Count2, PageHTML, Tag, a, b, c, Word, Code, Javascript, NewHTML
Do While Not IsNull(Forms![web pages]![URL])
    Javascript = Forms![web pages]![Javascript]
    NewHTML = ""
    b = 1
    Tag = True
    Code = 0
    For a = 1 To (Len(Javascript) - 0)
        Code = Asc(Mid(Javascript, a, 1))
        If Code = 255 Then
            Tag = False
        End If
        If Code = 254 Then
            Tag = True
        End If
        If Code < 250 And Tag = True Then
            Forms![web pages]![TempCode] = Code
            Forms![ShowWord].Requery
            Word = Forms![ShowWord]![Word]
            NewHTML = NewHTML & Word
        End If
        If Code < 250 And Tag = False Then
            NewHTML = NewHTML & Mid(Javascript, a, 1)
        End If
    Next
    Forms![web pages]![NewContent] = NewHTML
    NewHTML = ""

```

FIG 4

6/17

```

Tag = True
DoCmd.RunMacro "Web Pages Next Record"
Loop
End Function

```

```

Public Function WriteExpander()
' // copyright Guy Middleton May 5 1999 Euronet UK Ltd. No use of this code
method can be made without permission from the owner in writing
Dim Text
End Function

```

```

Public Function WriteLibrary()
' // copyright Guy Middleton May 5 1999 Euronet UK Ltd. No use of this code
method can be made without permission from the owner in writing
Dim Library, a
DoCmd.RunMacro "Words First Record"
Dim L(256)
For a = 1 To 256
    L(a) = ""
Next a
Dim i
Dim Word
For a = 1 To 174
    If Not IsNull(Forms![words]![Word]) Then
        Word = Forms![words]![Word]
        i = a
        If Word = Chr(10) Then
            Word = Chr(252)
            i = 252
        End If
        If Word = Chr(13) Then
            Word = Chr(253)
            i = 253
        End If
        If Word = Chr(34) Then
            Word = Chr(246)
            i = 246
        End If
        If Word = Chr(92) Then
            Word = Chr(251)
            i = 251
        End If
        If i = 10 Then i = 248
        If i = 13 Then i = 249
        If i = 34 Then i = 250
        If i = 92 Then i = 251
        If i = 42 Or i = 43 Then i = i + 133
        If i >= 45 And i <= 57 Then i = i + 132
        If i >= 65 And i <= 90 Then i = i + 125
        If i = 95 Then i = 216
        If i >= 97 And i <= 122 Then i = i + 120
        If i = 129 Then i = 243
        If i = 141 Then i = 244
        If i = 143 Then i = 245
        If i = 144 Then i = 248
        If i = 157 Then i = 247
        L(i) = Word
    End If
    DoCmd.RunMacro "Words Next Record"
Next a
DoCmd.RunMacro "Words First Record"

```

fig 5.

```

For a = 1 To 253
  If IsNull(L(a)) Or Len(L(a)) = 0 Then
    Word = "afsdkjhaslkdhjfuirewekrjuisdfjhkasdue"
  Else
    Word = L(a)
  End If
  If Word = Chr(252) Then Word = Chr(10)
  If Word = Chr(253) Then Word = Chr(13)
  If Word = Chr(246) Then Word = Chr(34)
  If Word = Chr(251) Then Word = Chr(92)
  Forms![words]![Word] = Word
  If Word = Chr(10) Then Word = Chr(252)
  If Word = Chr(13) Then Word = Chr(253)
  If Word = Chr(34) Then Word = Chr(246)
  If Word = Chr(92) Then Word = Chr(251)
  If Word = "afsdkjhaslkdhjfuirewekrjuisdfjhkasdue" Then Word = ""
  Library = Library & ", " & Word
  DoCmd.RunMacro "Words Next Record"
Next a
Forms![web pages]![Library] = Library
End Function

Public Function checkcodes()
Dim NewHTML
Dim a
NewHTML = ""
For a = 1 To 255
  If a <> 10 And a <> 13 And a <> 34 And a <> 92 Then
    NewHTML = NewHTML & Chr(a) & " "
  End If
Next
Forms![web pages]![NewContent] = NewHTML
End Function

```

FIG. 6




```

<html>
<head><title>Wimbledon FC - The Official Web Site</title></head>
<body background="back.gif" bgcolor="#000060" text="#ffffff" link=
"#ffd000" vlink="#ffd000" alink="#ffd000">
<p>
<center><a href="bannerc.map"></a></center>
<p>
<center><table border=0 cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 width=600>
<tr><td>
<table border=0 width=640>
<tr><td VALIGN=TOP>
<CENTER></CENTER>
<br>
<CENTER></CENTER><br>
<CENTER><b><FONT COLOR="ffffff">CURRENT LEAGUE TABLE</FONT></b></
CENTER><p>
<center><font SIZE=-1 COLOR="FF0000">(Last Update: 6/4/98)</font><
/center><BR>
<font color="ffffff"><b>

<pre><b>
      P W D L F A PTS
1 Man Utd      32 19 6 7 60 23 63
2 Arsenal     30 17 9 4 49 26 60
3 Liverpool   31 15 9 7 54 34 54
4 Chelsea     31 16 3 12 60 35 51
5 Leeds       32 15 6 11 47 34 51
6 Blackburn   30 14 9 7 51 39 51
7 West Ham    31 14 5 12 44 40 47</font>
8 Derby       31 13 6 12 44 41 45
9 Aston Villa 33 13 6 14 40 42 45
10 Coventry   31 11 11 9 37 36 44
11 Southampton 32 13 4 15 41 44 43
12 Leicester  31 10 11 10 36 33 41
13 Sheff Wed  32 11 7 14 46 58 40
<font color="#C0000"> 14 Wimbledon  31 9 10 12 30 34 37</FONT>
15 Newcastle  31 9 9 13 28 35 36
16 Tottenham  32 9 8 15 33 49 35
17 Everton    32 8 10 14 36 47 34
18 Bolton     32 6 13 13 29 48 31
19 Barnsley   32 9 4 19 33 73 31
20 C Palace   31 6 8 17 27 54 26
</PRE>

```

FIG 7

Statta

<P>

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<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>2</font></b></td><td><B><a href="cunningham.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Kennny CUNNINGHAM</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>33</B></td></tr>
<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>3</font></b></td><td><B><a href="kimble.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Alan KIMBLE</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>24</B></td></tr>
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<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>6</font></b></td><td><B><a href="thatcher.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Ben THATCHER</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>25</B></td></tr>
<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>7</font></b></td><td><B><a href="chughes.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Ceri HUGHES</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>17</B></td></tr>
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<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>9</font></b></td><td><B><a href="ekoku.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Efan EKOKU</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>16</B></td></tr>
<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>11</font></b></td><td><B><a href="gayle.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Marcus GAYLE</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>31</B></td></tr>
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<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>13</font></b></td><td><B><a href="heald.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Paul HEALD</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>2</B></td></tr>
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<tr><td align=right><B><FONT COLOR="ff0000" size=-1>16</font></b></td><td><B><a href="mhughes.htm"><FONT COLOR="ffd000" size=-1>Michael HUGHES</a></FONT></B></td><td><B>25</B></td></tr>
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FIG 8

Status

18	Neal ARDLEY
19	Stuart CASTLEDINE
21	Duncan JUPP
22	Andy CLARKE
23	Jason EUELL
24	Peter FEAR
26	Carl CO RT
29	Carl LEABURN

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Robbie EARLE
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Efan EKOKU
2

Marcus GAYLE
60 3

Chris PERRY 1

Michael HUGHES &
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Neal ARDLEY
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Stuart CASTLEDINE 1

Jason EUELL
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Carl CORT <
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Carl LEASURN
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```

FIG 9A

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FIG 10

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F1 G11

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FIG 12

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fig 13



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FIG. 14

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FIG 15

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01794

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 7 H03M7/30 H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H03M H04L G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

INSPEC, COMPENDEX, EPO-Internal, IBM-TDB, WPI Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SATOH T ET AL: "Performance analysis of the wireless hypermedia system" 1997 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PERSONAL WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS (CAT. NO.97TH8338), 1997 IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PERSONAL WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, MUMBAI, INDIA, 17-19 DEC. 1997, pages 293-296, XP002146973 1997, New York, NY, USA, IEEE, USA ISBN: 0-7803-4298-4	1,2,8, 10,11
A	the whole document --- -/-	3-7,9, 12,13

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents; such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 September 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

25/09/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Berbain, F

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01794

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BOUVIER D J: "THE STATE OF HTML" SIGICE BULLETIN, US, ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERIE, vol. 21, no. 2, 1 October 1995 (1995-10-01), pages 8-13, XP000563098 the whole document	1-13
X	EP 0 797 158 A (FUJITSU LTD) 24 September 1997 (1997-09-24) column 13, line 6 -column 22, line 11	1,2,8, 10,11
A	abstract	3-7,9, 12,13
X	EP 0 896 284 A (FUJITSU LTD) 10 February 1999 (1999-02-10) figure 2	1,2,8, 10,11
A	abstract	3-7,9, 12,13
X	EP 0 844 768 A (WEBTV NETWORKS INC) 27 May 1998 (1998-05-27) figure 3	1,2,8, 10,11
A	abstract	3-7,9, 12,13
P,A	WO 99 27460 A (HASSETT GREGORY P ; KOVALCHUK ALEKSANDR (US); BELOV LEV (US); DOUGL) 3 June 1999 (1999-06-03) claims 1-12	1-13

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